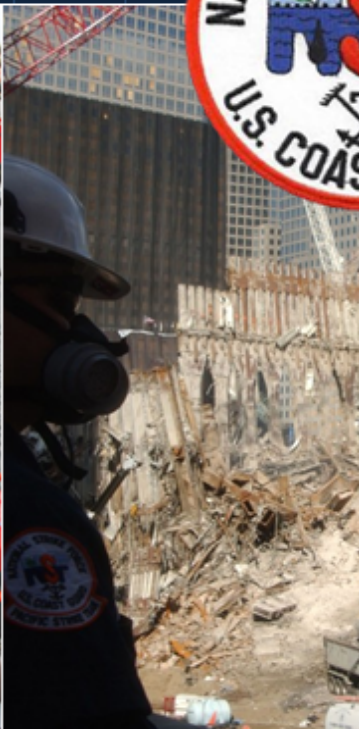


United States Coast Guard

Pacific Strike Team Briefing Book

National Strike Force



"The World's Best Responders: Any Time, Any Place, Any Hazard."

Commanding Officer's Message



Welcome to the Pacific Strike Team and to a group of highly dedicated professionals committed to the protection of America's natural resources and to the service of Federal On Scene Coordinators.

The purpose of this briefing book is to provide you with a greater understanding of the unique capabilities the Pacific Strike Team and the National Strike Force can provide you. Whether the support is over the phone or in person, we stand ready to respond and support your needs as we meet our Marine Environmental Response responsibilities.

The Pacific Strike Team, along with the Atlantic Strike Team, Gulf Strike Team, and the National Strike Force Coordination Center, are highly trained and specifically equipped to respond to oil, hazardous material, and weapons of mass destruction events resulting from a natural disaster or manmade event. All of our personnel come from diverse rates and Coast Guard experiences which gives us a comprehensive approach to problem solving and mission execution.

We are proud of our assigned mission and strive to bring you the most qualified and proficient responders the Coast Guard has to offer. The Pacific Strike Team has a proud history of service and support to Federal On Scene Coordinators and Lead Agency Incident Commanders and we remain committed to the service of our Nation and international partners.

Please do not hesitate to contact me personally or my Executive Officer (LCDR JoAnne Hanson) or Operations Officer (LT Bryan Naranjo) if you have questions, comments, or concerns at 415-883-3311 x 210.

Sincerely,

William Carter
Commander, U.S. Coast Guard
Commanding Officer, Pacific Strike Team



Pride



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Team



Our NSF Heritage

The National Strike Force (NSF) was created in 1973 as a Coast Guard "Special Team" under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Control Plan (National Contingency Plan), designed to support the Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Department of Defense (DoD) pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) in their preparedness and response duties.

The NSF is composed of four units: the National Strike Force Coordination Center (Elizabeth City, NC), the Atlantic Strike Team (Fort Dix, NJ), the Gulf Strike Team (Mobile, AL), and the Pacific Strike Team (Novato, CA).

The NSF has grown and expanded as new federal legislation has been enacted, assuming a plethora of additional responsibilities during its 30-plus year history. Unique amongst Coast Guard deployable forces, the NSF has numerous regulatory authorities outlining its mission and customer base.

Below is a brief overview of the regulatory authorities that govern the NSF:

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq)

Directed the establishment of the first National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan, commonly referred to as the National Contingency Plan (NCP).



Provided for the establishment of the NSF as a Coast Guard Special Team consisting of personnel and equipment trained to respond to large scale oil and hazardous substance incidents.

Originally consisted of three 17-member strike teams, located in Elizabeth City, NC (Atlantic), Mobile, AL (Gulf), and Novato, CA (Pacific).

National Contingency Plan (40 CFR PART 300)

Listed the NSF as a Special Team available to assist the Coast Guard and EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), capable of providing training for spill response, stabilizing and containment of a spill, and contractor monitoring and oversight during response operations.

Listed the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) as a Special Team available to assist the OSC, capable of providing technical assistance, equipment, and other resources during response operations, assistance in coordinating the use of private and public resources, review of the Area Contingency Plans (ACP), assistance in locating spill response equipment, coordination and evaluation of pollution response exercises, and inspection



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National Strike Force



of pre-positioned pollution response equipment.

Listed the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) as a resource for assisting the OSC in meeting public information demands.

Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Provided for the establishment of the NSFCC in Elizabeth City, NC to establish and maintain a comprehensive worldwide oil spill response resource database, provide technical assistance, equipment, and resources to FOSCs, administer the Coast Guard Strike Teams, and assist in the development of and maintain copies of all ACPs.

Reestablished three Strike Teams (Fort Dix, NJ; Mobile, AL; and Novato, CA) and aligned the NSF as it currently exists today. Additionally, the NSFCC assumed responsibility for implementing the national level Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) and integrating and managing the PIAT.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. § 9601 to 9675)

Pacific Strike Team

Established the NCP as the guideline for responding to hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.

Expanded NSF's role as a Special Team under the NCP to include response for releases of hazardous substances.

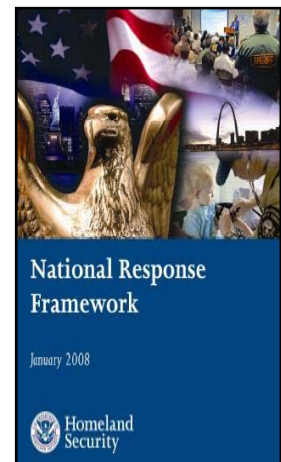
National Response Framework (NRF)

Designated DHS and the Coast Guard as a primary agency for coordinating responses to oil and hazardous substance incidents under Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10.

Listed the NSF as a resource to provide technical advice, assistance, and communications support for response actions under ESF #10 activations. Incorporated portions of the NCP during Incidents of National Significance (IONS).

National Response Framework Catastrophic Incident Annex

Listed the NSF as a federal resource to be utilized under an activation of the Catastrophic Incident Annex of the NRF as a result of natural hazards as well as Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) incidents.



The NRF also listed the NSF as a federal source for decontamination during a catastrophic incident. It published criteria for NSF to deploy its hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response team to Type I and II incidents within two hours of notification.



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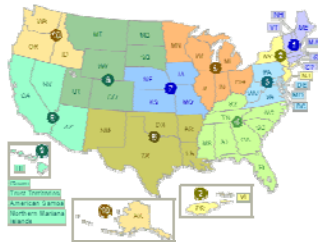
Team



Our Mission

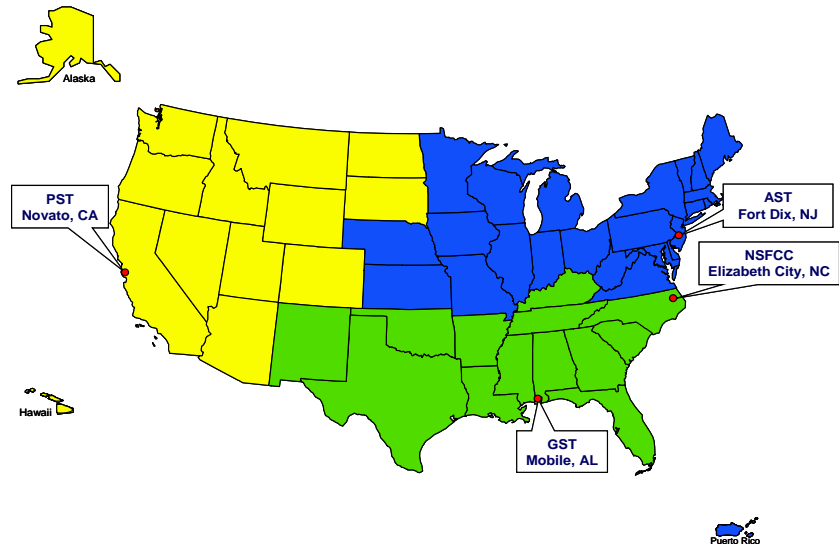


EPA Regions



The mission of the National Strike Force (NSF) and the Pacific Strike Team (PST) is to develop and maintain a cadre of highly trained professionals with specialized equipment and incident management skills who can rapidly deploy to assist Federal On-Scene Coordinators and Lead Agency Incident Commanders in preparing for and minimizing adverse impacts from oil discharges, hazardous materials releases, and Weapons of Mass Destruction incidents.

The NSF area of responsibility consists of all Coast Guard Districts and EPA Regions. Additionally, the NSF can respond internationally.



The PST maintains custody of a variety of response equipment to execute its Coast Guard missions and duties under the National Response System (NRS). Personnel undergo a rigorous training program and are equipped to respond to oil discharges, HAZMAT releases, and WMD incidents. Additionally, the PST can assist the FOSC and/or lead Incident Commander with preparedness and incident management activities, including operational planning and staffing of critical Incident Management Team positions.

Collectively, the NSF is capable of managing two protracted Type I incidents simultaneously; however, this would completely exhaust NSF resources.



Pride



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Team





Members of the PST typically deploy for up to 21 days. If an incident exceeds this period, additional responders will be deployed to backfill positions. PST responders deploy on average approximately 160 days per year. The PST's primary focus is responding to significant incidents. Each Strike Team is capable of dispatching responders by the fastest means possible, adhering to the NSF's minimum response time criteria:

- Four members within two hours of notification
- Eight members within six hours of notification
- Remaining team within 24 hours of notification
- Heavy equipment within six hours of notification



In addition to the above standards, the PST maintains a 10 person response team on a six hour standby for HAZMAT and WMD incidents.

Ready loads tailored to specific missions (i.e. boom loads, HAZMAT/WMD response) are maintained by the team to facilitate in the expeditious deployment of vital response equipment. In addition, all NSF responders are trained to the same qualification standards, thus improving interoperability between the teams and dramatically increasing surge capabilities for large scale environmental and national security operations.



Today's National Strike Force totals over 200 active duty, civilian, and reserve personnel. The Pacific Strike Team is comprised of 42 Active Duty, 25 Reservists, 3 Civilians, and 1 Auxiliarist. The enlisted force includes Boatswain Mates, Machinery Technicians, Damage Control Technicians, Electronics Technicians, Electrician Mates, Marine Science Technicians, Storekeepers, Yeoman, and Health Services Technicians. Every member, regardless of rate, is first and foremost a responder. This provides the PST with the required knowledge, diversity, and skill sets necessary to respond to any potential emergency.



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Team



Snapshot of Response Cases

In its 38 year history, the PST has responded to numerous oil/chemical spills, HAZMAT releases, and WMD incident exercises. The PST has also participated in several disaster and pre-positioned security operations. All teams regularly assist each other in numerous response operations in their respective area of responsibility upon request.

Oil/Chemical/WMD/Natural Disasters Support

| | |
|------|--|
| 2011 | Radiation Detection M/V NYK CLARA |
| 2011 | AFPD-8 Drydock Sinking |
| 2010 | TSMY Cylinder Removal |
| 2010 | Deepwater Horizon – Spill of National Significance |
| 2010 | M/V PRINCESS KATHLEEN |
| 2009 | American Samoa Tsunami Response |
| 2009 | F/V MAR-GUN |
| 2007 | M/V COSCO BUSAN |
| 2005 | Southeast Asia Tsunami Relief Operation |
| 2005 | Hurricane Katrina |
| 2004 | M/V SELENDANG AYU |
| 2004 | T/V ATHOS I |
| 2004 | Capital Hill Ricin Incident |
| 2003 | Space Shuttle Columbia |
| 2001 | Capital Hill Anthrax Response |
| 2001 | World Trade Center |
| 1999 | M/V NEW CARISSA |

National Special Security Events Support

| | |
|------|--|
| 2009 | The 56 th Presidential Inauguration |
| 2008 | Democratic National Convention |



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Team

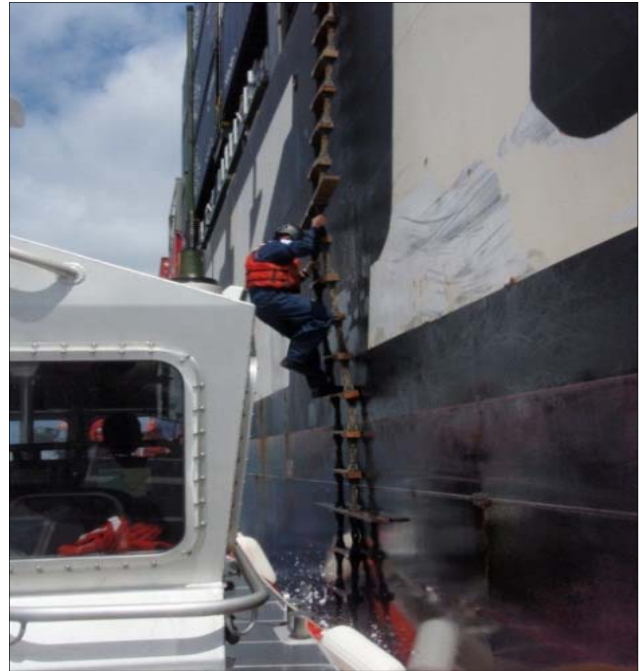


Incident Summaries

Radiation Detection M/V NYK CLARA

Incident Description:

On 21 March 2011, Sector Honolulu requested PST assistance in response to the arrival of M/V NYK CLARA, a container ship inbound from Japan. The recent earthquake and subsequent malfunction of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant caused detectable releases of radiation in the vicinity of southern Japan. Several of the containers onboard M/V NYK CLARA were loaded in ports near the release from Fukushima and PST personnel were requested to aid in Incident Action Plan and sampling plan development, and radiation safety protocols.



PST members surveyed the vessel and detected low level radiation on one of the vessel's containers. A spectrum sample was taken and discovered to be Iodine-131, consistent with the radiation released in Japan. The container was isolated and the vessel was allowed to proceed to into port.

Location:

Honolulu, HI

Dates of Response:

21 March 2011 – 24 March 2011

Personnel:

2 PST members



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Team



AFPD-8 Drydock Sinking

Incident Description:

On 03 January 2011, Sector Guam requested PST assistance in response to the sinking of the AFPD-8 drydock in Apra Harbor, Guam. The drydock sank with an estimated 15,000 gallons of diesel fuel and 68,000 gallons of additional product on board. PST deployed three members to conduct site safety, contractor oversight, and provide oil spill response subject matter expertise.

Over 100,000 gallons of hazardous waste was recovered from the drydock and pumped to the receiving vessel MARIANAS VOYAGER for facility offload. Dewatering of the drydock spaces occurred over several days and PST personnel aided in conducting rapid salvage and damage assessment surveys as divers conducted repairs.

Location:

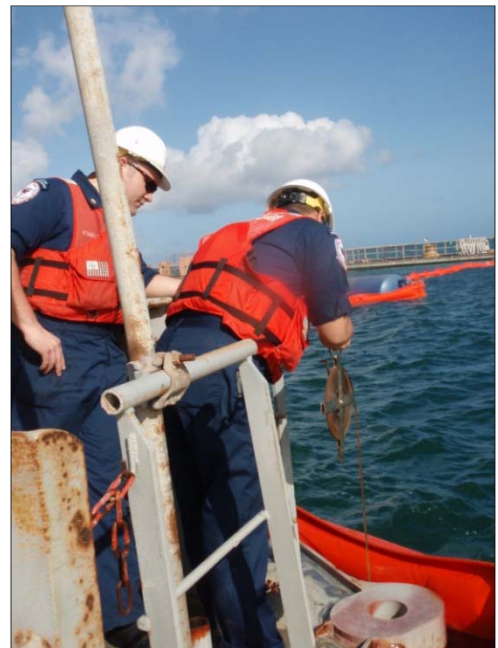
Apra Harbor, Guam

Dates of Response:

04 January 2011 –
15 January 2011

Personnel:

3 PST members



Pride



Spirit



Team



TSMY Cylinder Removal

Incident Description:

On 05 December 2010, PST responded to a request from EPA region IX to assist with cylinder removal from the Tafuna Scrap Metal Yard (TSMY). The site was being prepared for airport expansion and an estimated 800 cylinders containing anhydrous ammonia and chlorine gas remained on the premises. A total of 6 PST members deployed to the scene throughout the project to provide logistical support, hazard categorization, site safety, and conduct level A through D entries to mitigate the health and safety risks associated with the cylinders.



Location:

Pago Pago, American Samoa

Dates of Response:

05 December 2010 –
19 December 2010

17 February 2011 –
03 March 2011

Personnel:

6 PST members



Pride



Spirit



Team



Deepwater Horizon Spill of National Significance

Incident Description:

On 21 April 2010, MSU Morgan City requested National Strike Force assistance in response to the Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) Deepwater Horizon platform explosion. The MODU was on fire and had the potential to discharge approximately 700,000 gallons of #2 diesel, an unknown amount of crude oil, and an unknown amount of contaminated drilling mud. The Gulf Strike Team deployed two members to the command center in Houston, TX, one member to MSU Morgan City, LA, and five members to stage in Venice, LA. The PST was quickly requested to assist with personnel and equipment and has been an essential part of the response from the beginning.

Over the past year, the National Strike Force, including the PST, have deployed more than 270 times consisting of Active Duty and Reserve personnel in support of response operations. In addition, the NSF has deployed over \$6.5M in response equipment. The PST and NSF continue to support this ongoing recovery operation.



Location:

Gulf Coast Region

Dates of Response:

21 April 2010 – Present

Personnel:

51 AST members
73 GST members
52 PST members
12 NSFCC members
5 PIAT members



Pride

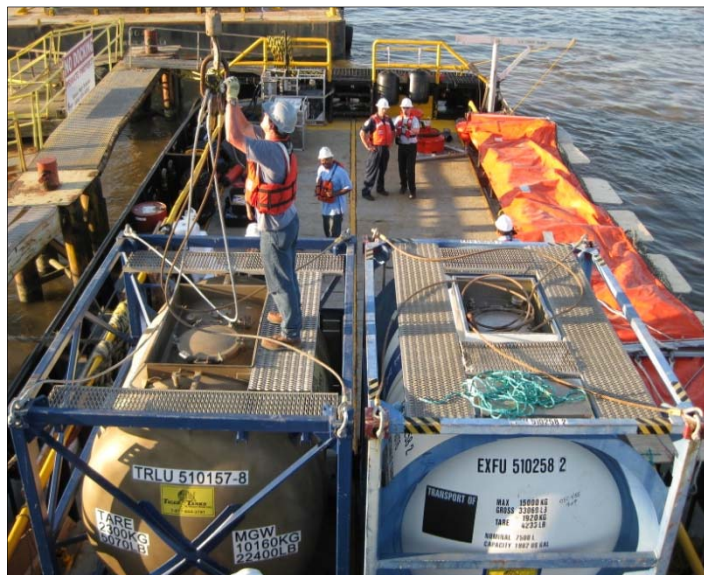


Spirit



Team





The Strike Teams have played an integral role in the management of the response by filling key positions including: IC/UC, Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Situation Unit Leader, Safety Officer, Branch Directors, SMART dispersant monitors and supervisors, In-Situ Burn Group Leaders, Staging Area managers, Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS) operators, and Quick Reaction Force Team Leads.

The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) has provided valuable support from

Elizabeth City, NC. The NSFCC coordinated with all Oil Spill Removal Organizations throughout the country to verify that all of their response equipment was up-to-date in the Response Resource Inventory (RRI) and evaluated cascade plans to ensure response coverage. In addition, the NSFCC provided a daily report to the National Incident Command Center identifying all critical oil spill removal resources still available nationwide.

NSFCC personnel deployed to the Gulf Coast Region to manage the repair and refurbishment for all of the Coast Guard's Marine Environmental Response (MER) equipment that has been deployed to the response. In addition the NSFCC drafted detailed prototype sand cleaning machine paper, NSF sustainment plan, and CG equipment demobilization and prioritization plan.

The Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) deployed and established the Joint Information Center (JIC), expertly provided risk communications, executed media escorts, and media relations support to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. In addition PIAT filled the role as Liaison Officer for the Unified Area Command.



Pride



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Team



M/V PRINCESS KATHLEEN

Location:

Point Lena, AK

Dates of Response:

February 2010 – May 2010

Personnel:

8 PST members

**Incident Description:**

In February 2010, the Pacific Strike Team responded to a request from Coast Guard Sector Juneau to assist at the NOAA Auke Bay Facility with the assessment of a sheen emanating from the sunken motor vessel PRINCESS KATHLEEN. The vessel sank off Point Lena in 1952 with an estimated 155,000 gallons of Bunker C oil on board. The vessel has been giving off sheen several times per month and Sector Juneau accessed the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to determine the structural integrity of the vessel, estimate the amount of fuel on board, and assess the rate of discharge. PST deployed eight team members to help manage the cleanup process, set up and participate in the Incident Command System, and perform contractor oversight and air monitoring activities.

**Pride****Spirit****Team**

American Samoa Tsunami Response

Incident Description:

On 29 September 2009, PST responded to a request from EPA Region 9 to assist with HAZMAT identification and clean-up resulting from the earthquake and subsequent tsunami that impacted American Samoa. 11 PST members were deployed to conduct level A – level D entries in support of the cleanup of household hazardous waste, waste oil and other HAZMAT that was washed into the environment. PST members also staffed incident command positions at the staging area which was established to assist in collecting and disposing of paint, pesticides, and other household chemicals.



Location:

Pago Pago, American Samoa

Dates of Response:

September 2009 – January 2010

Personnel:

11 PST members



Pride



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Team



F/V MAR-GUN

Incident Description:

On 05 March 2009, Sector Anchorage requested NSF assistance in response to a grounded fishing vessel on St. George, AK in the Aleutian Islands. PST deployed six members to assist in the lightering and salvage of the vessel. Due to a lack of local contractor resources available to the Sector, PST personnel rigged and lightered the vessel, pumping fuel from the ship over 300 ft to shore. Oil was also pumped into 55 gallon drums and airlifted by helicopter to shore. Once the fuel was removed, PST personnel provided site safety, contractor monitoring, and salvage expertise for wreck removal operations.

This 72 day response, in a remote part of Alaska during extreme winter weather conditions, showcased the NSF's lightering and salvage expertise and capability.



Location:

St. George, AK

Dates of Response:

05 March 2009 –
14 May 2009

Personnel:

6 PST members



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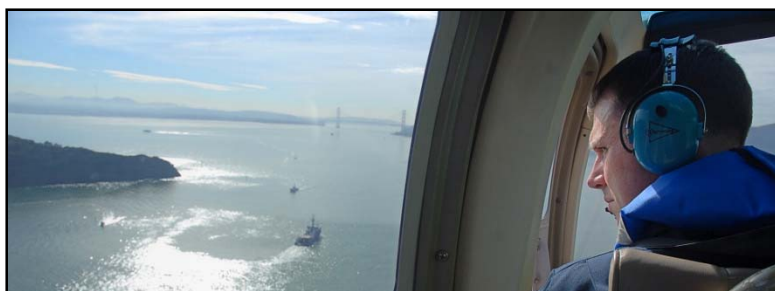
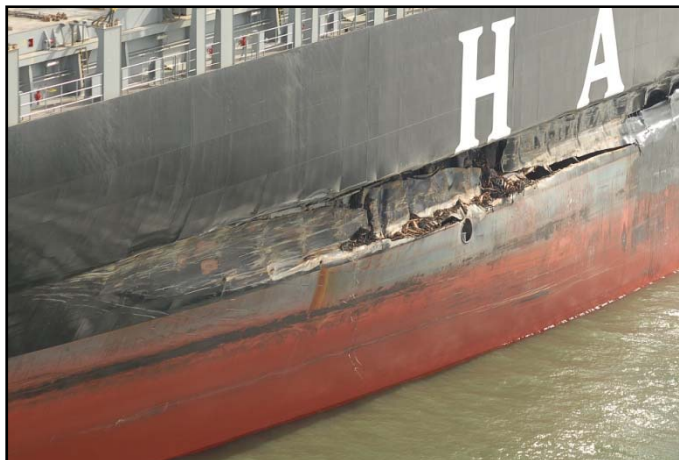
Team



M/V COSCO BUSAN

Incident Description:

On 08 November 2007, Sector San Francisco requested PST assistance in response to the M/V COSCO BUSAN bridge allusion. The vessel allided with the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge while attempting to pass under it, causing a breach of the hull along the port side releasing approximately 54,000 gallons of heavy fuel oil onto the bay. PST, AST, and GST members provided oil spill technical personnel, Shoreline Clean up Assessment Teams (SCAT) and Incident Management Support while also augmenting the Incident Management Team to include Command Staff, Operations, Planning, Logistics, Situation Unit, Resource Unit, Documentation Unit, Demobilization Unit, Aerial Observer, Safety Assistants, Field Observers, Technical Specialists, SCAT Personnel and Fluorometry operations.



Location:

San Francisco, CA

Dates of Response:

08 November 2007 –
19 January 2008

Personnel:

33 PST members
5 AST members
3 GST members



Pride



Spirit



Team



Southeast Asia Tsunami Relief Operation

Incident Description:

On 31 December 2004, the Pacific Strike Team received orders from the National Strike Force Coordination Center to prepare to deploy to Southeast Asia and assist Combined Support Force 536 for tsunami relief operations. A Coast Guard force package was deployed consisting of two C-130 aircraft and a team of National Strike Force personnel, consisting of a 10-person HAZMAT assessment team and a team leader. One USCG LNO was assigned to support CSF 536 operations.

The NSF team was a self-sustained, readily deployable unit trained in identification, containment and mitigation of chemical/oil/hazardous material risks, both land based as well as in a maritime environment. The team deployed with hazard detection, identification and monitoring equipment as well as temporary shelter, electrical generation capability, and food/water supplies for sustained on site operations. The NSF team made an assumption the “in field” supplies would last approximately 10 days until resupply and/or rotation became necessary.



Location:

Southeast Asia

Dates of Response:

01 Jan 2005 –
22 Jan 2005

Personnel:

11 PST members



Pride



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Team



Hurricane Katrina

Location:

New Orleans, LA

Dates of Response:29 August 2005 –
22 December 2005**Personnel:**

169 National Strike Force members

**Incident Description:**

On 29 August 2005, the NSF responded to a request for support from Sector New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina made landfall in New Orleans, LA. The first group of NSF responders deployed to Incident Command Post (ICP) Alexandria. Initial response activities focused on the massive search and rescue (SAR) operation. NSF members integrated with the LANT Area Incident Management Assist Team and Sector New Orleans personnel to staff critical ICS positions in Alexandria. This cohesive team provided command and control and developed daily IAPs, resulting in the rescue or evacuation of over 33,000 people and the reopening of the lower Mississippi River on 11 September 2005.



Once SAR activities began to wind down, NSF personnel shifted focus, establishing an incident specific FOSC and Forward Operating Base (FOB) in Baton Rouge, LA to coordinate the oil spill response effort. FOB Baton Rouge consisted of Coast Guard, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LADEQ), and Responsible Party representatives from six facilities. In less than three months, NSF personnel had coordinated and supervised the remediation of over 8.1 million gallons of oil, the second largest oil spill in U.S. history (at that time).

Upon completion of the oil response operation, NSF personnel remobilized to Metairie, LA. and integrated with the EPA and LADEQ, establishing a Unified Command responsible for recovering HAZMAT containers that had been displaced throughout the hurricane impacted areas. The Metairie operations lasted nearly nine months and resulted in the collection, segregation, and disposal of over 2.3 million HAZMAT containers.

The final phase of the Hurricane Katrina response consisted of the salvage and debris removal operations. Hurricane Katrina resulted in the sinking and destruction of over two thousand vessels in southern Louisiana. NSF personnel played an integral role in the operations, providing coordination and daily IAP planning, monitoring contractor operations, and assisting in site safety.

**Pride****Spirit****Team**

**Location:**

Delaware River

Dates of Response:

27 November 2004 – 26 August 2005

Personnel:

32 AST members
17 GST members
10 PST members
3 NSFCC members



T/V ATHOS I

Incident Description:

On 27 November 2004, while approaching the Citgo Terminal in Paulsboro, NJ, the T/V ATHOS I struck a submerged object holing its #7 center and port tanks, releasing heavy Venezuelan crude oil into the Delaware River. A unified command comprised of Coast Guard, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the ship's owner was immediately created and a 12 mile safety zone was implemented while the situation was assessed. The initial estimate was 30,000 gallons, however it was eventually determined that over 265,000 gallons were unaccounted for, making this the largest oil discharge on the Delaware River in history. Waterway and shoreline assessment teams were deployed, revealing over 126 miles of impacted shoreline, of which 38 miles experienced medium to heavy oil.

Winter conditions and high winds jeopardized cleanup and assessment operations. Approximately 150,000 feet of containment boom was used to protect 12 environmentally sensitive areas, including the intakes to the Salem Nuclear Power Plant. Over 1,700 responders were mobilized to conduct clean-up operations throughout the affected zone.

NSF personnel assisted Sector Delaware Bay in a variety of mission parameters: staffing critical incident management team positions, providing contractor monitoring/oversight, cost documentation, safety oversight, and serving as FOSCRs.

**Pride****Spirit****Team**

Capitol Hill Ricin Incident

Location:

Washington, D.C.

Dates of Response:

03 February 2004 – 11 February 2004

Personnel:

29 AST members
4 GST members
6 PST members
3 NSFCC members

**Incident Description:**

On 03 February 2004, the NSF received a request from EPA Region III for assistance with the decontamination of a ricin-contaminated suite inside the Dirksen Senate Office Building (DSOB) in Washington, D.C. With support from the Gulf and Pacific Strike Teams, the AST coordinated the deployment of 42 personnel and associated response equipment. Upon arrival on scene, NSF personnel implemented and staffed the initial ICS.

Working in conjunction with the EPA, the U.S. Marine Corps Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF), and the U.S. Capitol Police Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT), NSF personnel made entries into office spaces to remove potentially contaminated materials from all Congressional buildings in the Capitol Complex. All four agencies worked within the ICS structure and accomplished the monumental task of decontaminating all affected suites within the DSOB and reopened all buildings on 09 February 2004.



Pride



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Team



Space Shuttle Columbia

Incident Description:

On 01 February 2003, the Space Shuttle Columbia suffered a catastrophic failure during re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere, scattering debris throughout central Texas. EPA region VI requested NSF assistance with debris recovery, command and control, site safety, and small boat support for diving operations. The Gulf Strike Team (GST) initially deployed a 10-person response team, the Mobile Incident Command Post (MICP), a small boat, and the HAZMAT trailer. After an initial assessment was completed, the EPA requested additional NSF resources, ultimately totaling 68 response personnel.

Initial efforts focused on collection of hazardous substances, including rocket fuel, explosive materials (detonation cord and explosive bolts), and sensitive electronic equipment. Once the majority of hazardous substances were collected, the recovery operations focused on evidence collection in an attempt to determine the cause of the accident.

NSF responders provided Incident Command System (ICS) support at the command post in Dallas and the Disaster Field Office in Lufkin, assisting in the development of the daily incident action plan and coordinating debris recovery efforts. Additionally, NSF personnel supported the EPA and response contractors with site safety, documentation, and resource tracking. NSF personnel were also tasked with leading multi-agency recovery teams during the massive search effort. The MICP was deployed to San Augustine to provide shelter and communications for response personnel during recovery efforts in remote areas. NSF boat crews supported Navy and contractor divers during underwater recovery of the shuttle debris.



Location:

Lufkin, Dallas, Jasper, Nacogdoches, Palestine, and San Augustine, Texas

Dates of Response:

01 February 2003 – 30 April 2003

Personnel:

68 National Strike Force members



Pride



Spirit



Team



Capitol Hill Anthrax Response



During the four month response operations, the AST, GST and PST assisted the EPA with the collection of over 8,000 samples from 21 Senate and House of Representative offices and the remediation of five buildings found to be contaminated.

The NSF was tasked by the OSC to establish and staff the Incident Management Team, provide site safety monitoring and plan review, and supervise contractor response operations.

Incident Description:

On 17 October 2001, the NSF received a request for assistance from EPA Region III following the intentional release of the deadly biological agent anthrax into the Congressional Office Buildings in Washington, D.C. The agent was delivered in powder form via U.S. postal mail, including the letter received by Senator Daschle.

Location:

Congressional Office Buildings
Washington, D.C.

Dates of Response:

17 October 2001- 07 January 2002

Personnel:

55 National Strike Force members



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Team



World Trade Center

Location:

New York City, NY

Dates of Response:

13 September 2001-
16 August 2002

Personnel:

50 Atlantic Strike Team members
34 Gulf Strike Team members
38 Pacific Strike Team members
18 NSFCC members

**Incident Description:**

Operation Guarding Liberty:
On September 11, 2001, the NSF received a request for support from Activities New York in response to the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center. The NSF initially deployed 55 personnel, a Mobile Incident Command Post, two non-standard boat (32' Munson and 23' Sea Ark), and miscellaneous air monitoring/ sampling equipment. Support operations included incident management support and augmentation, staging area equipment and managers, small boat support for security patrols and logistics operations, and liaisons to FEMA and local Emergency Operations Centers.

*EPA Region II FOSC/ESF-10:*

On September 13, 2001 the NSF received a request from EPA Region II for World Trade Center disaster recovery assistance. NSF personnel conducted air monitoring, hazards assessment, command post and incident management support, contractor oversight/management, and decontamination operations at the World Trade Center disaster site and the Staten Island evidence recovery facility.

At the height of the response, 103 NSF personnel were on-scene to support Coast Guard and EPA FOSCs.



Pride



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Team



M/V NEW CARISSA Grounding

Incident Description:

The Japanese-owned freighter was waiting to pick up a load of wood chips in Coos Bay when the vessel grounded on 04 February 1999, about 150 yards offshore with nearly 400,000 gallons of fuel oil aboard. It began leaking as the pounding of the waves widened the cracks in its hull. Federal and state authorities decided to burn the vessel and its fuel rather than risk trying to bring the New Carissa out intact. After the first attempt to set fire to the ship using grenades and buckets of gasoline fizzled, Navy demolitions experts took no chances the next evening. More than 600 gallons of napalm and 400 pounds of explosives including, battlefield torpedoes, shaped charges and firehose bombs, were set off for maximum impact.



Strike Team personnel from all three strike teams provided incident management team support, shoreline cleanup assessment, site safety, contractor monitoring and salvage and lightering assistance.

The Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) became involved in the project after a request was received from the 13th District public affairs officer for assistance with media, community relations and crisis communications.

Location:

Coos Bay, OR

Dates of Response:

05 February 1999 –
November 1999

Personnel:

AST, GST, PST, and
PIAT members



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Team



National Special Security Events

The 56th Presidential Inauguration

Incident Description:

The NSF was requested by Sector Baltimore, to provide support for the 56th Presidential Inauguration. On 12 January 2009, AST personnel deployed to Bolling AFB located in Washington, D.C., to pre-deploy the MICPs and launch the unit's 32' Munson at CG Station Washington. On the same day, five GST and four PST members departed their respective units en route to Fort Dix, NJ, for event pre-planning stage. The NSF kept members on-sight for staging area support throughout the operation. On 14 Jan 2009, 21 NSF personnel departed Fort Dix, NJ, en route to Bolling AFB in support of Operation Guardian Eagle. Upon arrival, the Hazardous Material Response Trailer (HMRT) was pre-positioned for immediate action. While on stand-by, the 10-person HAZMAT response team conducted 24 hour watch rotations in the event of a HAZMAT/WMD incident.



In conjunction with the response team, four 2-person survey teams conducted air monitoring to detect for any hazardous atmosphere around vessels and marinas within designated security zones. These multi-agency operations were conducted with Maritime Security Response Team, Station Washington, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol, and U.S. Secret Service. Due to the high visibility of the response, Strike Team members also conducted several NSF capabilities briefings to high ranking military officials. All NSF personnel and equipment were demobilized from the site on 23 January 2009.

Location:

Washington, DC

Dates of Response:

15 January 2009 –
23 January 2009

Personnel:

4 PST members



Pride



Spirit



Team



2008 Democratic National Convention

Incident Description:

The NSF was requested by EPA Region VIII to provide support for the 2008 Democratic National Convention. On 21 August 2008, PST personnel deployed to Denver, CO, to pre-deploy assets in support of hazardous material response capabilities. Upon arrival, the Hazardous Material Response Trailer (HMRT) was pre-positioned for immediate action. With aid from GST and AST personnel, a HAZMAT entry team with appropriate back up capabilities and one air monitoring team was established. While on stand-by, the HAZMAT response teams conducted 24 hour watch rotations in the event of a HAZMAT/WMD incident. PST personnel also filled positions within the incident command staff including Deputy Incident Commander, Emergency Response Branch Director, Situation Unit Leader, and Resource Unit Leader.



Location:

Denver, CO

Dates of Response:

21 August 2008 –
29 August 2008

Personnel:

10 PST members



Pride



Spirit



Team



Pacific Strike Team Contacts

Commanding Officer

CDR Bill Carter

Office: (415) 883-3311 ext. 210

Cell: (415) 320-5345

Operations Officer

LT Bryan Naranjo

Office: (415) 883-3311 ext. 287

Cell: (415) 720-4160

Command Duty Officer

Office: (415) 883-3311 ext. 220

Cell: (415) 559-9908



Pride



Spirit



Team

